JACOB LACK YEAR MINE

YUMEN KELLEY, STIGER & CO.

One-third off Ladies' Jackets & Furs.

33's per discount

On all our Ladies' Jackets. On all our Cloth Capes, On all our Misses' Jackets. On all our Children's Jackets. On all our Children's Long Jackets On all our Fur Collarettes On all our Fur Collars. On all our Fur Capes and Muffs. On all our Children's Fur Sets. On all our Separate Skirts-embracing a large assortment of up-to-date materials All prices marked in plain figures from which will be taken

33's per discount

Cor. 15th and Farnam Sts.

for chaptain of the house, held that post

Rev. J. Leonard of North Platte, for chaplain of the house, is presiding elder of the Right Platte Methodist conference. He served four years in the army and came out as chaplain of his regiment. Rev. Seabrooke, for chaplain of the

house, was formerly superintendent of the state institution at Geneva. at arms of the house, was a member of

the session of 1897, and was defeated by the fusion candidate when he stood for reelection last fall. Besides these there are a number who

yet to reach the city. It is estimated that | formed upon the ambassador and although Lancaster county has fifty applicants for TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it falls to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

TROUBLE IMPENDS AT PANA Strikers Receive Ald to Continue the Struggle and Allied Trades Go Out in Sympathy.

PANA, Ill., Dec. 30.-Earl Herring of Company C. Springfield, Ill., was shot and killed today while on guard duty in East Pana. During a storm Herring entered an old coal shed for protection from the rain. He stumbled over several-large lumps of coal and as he fell his gun dropped and discharged. The ball passed through

his heart. It is nine months today since the union minera left the pits which are now being operated by negroes. In aid of the strikers the Brotherhood of Hoisting Engineers today called out the day and night engineers at the Pana Coal company's mine. The Association of Mine Managers has also called out John Duddy, for eight years mine manager of the Springside. Within the last few days the militia has made fifty arrests of union and negro miners and a number o prominent citizens for carrying conceale

weapons. All were heavily fined. Six negroes are in the county jail for alleged assaults. Page Smith, a striker, was eld to the circuit court today for seriously ulting James Meyers, a nonunion miner The strikers today received \$1,000 from the state organization to aid in the strug-

Thermometer at St. Paul.

37.32 UL Minn. Dec. 30.—From 60 above sero yesterday the mercury dropped rapidly, reaching 16 below at 7 o'clock this morning in this city. At the same hour it was 29 below at Moorhead, 30 below at Winnipeg, 20 below at Duluth and 26 below at Battle Ford, in the Canadian northwest. Continued cold is promised for the balance of the year.

Phillips Starts for His Post WAYCROSS, Ga., Dec. 30.—Commodore J. W. Phillips, late captain of the hertisahip Texas, passed through Waycrods today encute to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he will assume command of the Brooklyn navy yard.

IT IS WONDERFUL

How Much Good was Done by This Remedy.

"Last spring I was so much run down in health that I could hardly take care of myself and family. I procured a bottle of Hood's Samaparilla and began taking not have any tired feeling when I arose in the morning. I believe Hood's Sarsapazilla is a wonderful blood purifier and we use no other medicine in our family." MRS. WINNIE DUTTON, Edgar, Nebraska

RANKS WITH MEXICO'S GREATEST MEN

Daring His Lifetime Ramero Filled Important Civil and Military Positions-Long and Successful Career at Washington.

WASHINGTON Dec. 30 -- Senor Dor

Matias Romero, the Mexican ambassador to he United States, died at the embassy at 4:10 o'clock this morning. On Wednesday have so far made little showing, or who are last an operation for appendicitis was perthe operation was entirely successful the resulting shock proved greater than he could cear. Up to 1:30 o'clock this morning, however, it was thought that he was in a death. About his bedside were his sister, Mrs. Garcia, and his aunt, the secretarie and other attaches of the embassy, his physicians and ex-Secretary and Mrs. John W. Foster. The death of Mrs. Romero, which occurred some months ago, was a great shock to the ambassador and on his return from Mexico, whither he had taken her body for interment, his friends remarked that he was greatly broken down and was soon able to return to the United States, he never fully regained his health.

The funeral will take place at St. Mat-thew's Catholic church Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, when a requiem low mass will be celebrated. The body will be placed temporarily in a vault in Mount Olive cemetery,

The following have been selected honorary pallbearers: The British ambassador, the German ambassador, the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, the ministe of Venezuela, the minister of Guatemala, Senator Morgan, Representative Hitt, ex-Secretary John W. Foster and John W.

At the cabinet meeting today it was agree that the president and the members of his cabinet should attend the funeral services Sunday afternoon and that United States Minister, Powell Clayton, at the City of Mexico, should be instructed by telegraph to convey to the president of Mexico a message of sympathy and condolence from the president and people of the United States ever the death of Senor Romero.

Senor Romero probably was the best known member of the diplomatic corps in Washington, and was for some time its dean. When Great Britain raised its mission to an embassy the added rank placed Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, at the head of the corps, though a junior in years of service to Senor Romero, who was raised only recently from the rank of minister to that of ambassador, Mexico taking advantage of an act of congress providing that the president shall have power to raise our foreign ministers to the rank of ambassadors whenever a foreign government should raise the rank of its accredited representative. Russia set the example, which Mexico followed in order to honor the diplomat who had represented it so ably at Washington more than twenty years in all, and had served it faithfully and well in other capaci-

A sketch prepared by the Bureau of American Republics, and published in its bulletin for the month of December, 1898, after revision by Senor Romero himself, gives the subjoined biographical review of the dead

President Justes to leave the capital, Senor Romero accompanied him to Vera Crus, where he continued in the service of foreign relations. In December, 1859, he came to Washington as first secretary of the Mexican legation and first secretary of the Mexican legation and remained here in that capacity until August, 1860, when, in the absence of the minister, he became charge d'affaires. He returned to Mexico in 1863, to take part in the war against the French, and was appointed colonel by the president. General Porfiro Diaz then appointed him as chief of staff. Scopn after the: President legation of the president of the staff. staff. Soon after that, President Juarez ac credited him as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Washington. He remained at this post from October, 1863, until January, 1868, having rendered most mportant services to his country.

Health Gives Way. fair way to recovery, but at that time a high and from 1877 to 1878 was again secretary of fever set in and he sank rapidly until his the treasury. In 1880 he served as postmaster death. About his hedaide were his sister. secretary of the treasury. As representative of his country in the United States Senor Romero has shown himself a most efficient and able diplomat. His efforts have been most successful in strengthening the friendly that he was greatly broken down and showed unmistakable signs of failing health. While in Mexico, at that time, Mr. Romero his productions always receiving the highest was stricken with fever and although he encomiums from the presidents of the United

States.
Senor Romero was a member of the National American conference, and in that body served with great distinction, having been one of its two vice presidents. As representative of Mexico in the conference, he woted for the establishment of the Bureau of the American Republics and ever since the construction has shown a seal for its to await the ability of Mrs. Garcia to return its construction has shown a seal for its to Mexico. She is now ill and probably will progress. He was a member of the Connot be able to make the journey for some weeks.

The following have been selected honorary his valuable aid to the work of the interna-

> This sketch necessarily falls to do justice and, recognizing the fact that it was of of fear on the part of capital and industry that they would be unsafe in the unde veloped republic, has investigated with painstaking and care each publication of disorder and violence, and then saw, where unfurnished to the press. Every old newspaper man in Washington became familian with this unvarying practice of the late ambassador through the receipt of clippings

He was also on intimate terms with President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. In 1868, when he returned to Mexico, he was sent by Secretary Seward as a mark of distinction in a United States government vessel. The position was, by a concurrent arrangement of the two governments within the last month, raised to the grade of an embassy and next Tuesday had been fixed

sistant clerk of the house, occupied a position in one of the seasons during the eighties, if a member of the state horticultural bound; and has been imposed by the Nebraska commission during the last year one of the Best Knewn Diplomats in the Rey, J. Le Edwards of Lancaster county.

AMBASSADOR ROMERO DEAD

He was born in the city of Oaxaca, February 24, 1837. He received his institute place, and finished it at the capital of the republic, where he received his diploma as a lawyer. In 1855 he first entered the foreign office, although still pureling his legal studies. In 1857, when Precident

On his return to Mexico he was appointed ecretary of the treasury, but was obliged, int of ill health, to give up that office in 1872. For three years he remained in Soconouso, devoting himself to agriculture, to Washington as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and has remained in that capacity ever since, with an inter-ruption of only ten months, in 1892, when, for the third time, he was called to serve as

tional union of republics. to the life work in behalf of his country performed by this great man. He has seen his country steadily rise from a nation of revolutions and disorder to an honorable position among nations, as a progressive stable and prosperous republic. In much of this he had had a share. He kept in touch with affairs throughout Mexico's domain, vital importance to the nation that its good name and credit should not suffer because true, that denials of the publication were of alleged outrages and summaries of official report made thereon to the am

bassador Senor Romero married a Washington woman many years ago and their home on I street, off Franklin park, was a social center, and the scene each season of brilliant society functions. A large part of residen as well as official society always attended Great Britain, Italy, Germany, France and these affairs. Madam Romero died not long ago. She and her husband enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the leaders in national events immediately succeeding the war. The intimacy between Senor Romero and General Grant was especially close.

Senor Romero is one of the most eminent statesmen, writers and diplomats of Mexico. upon as the day when Senor Romero was to have presented his creden. February 1.

bassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Besides his diplomatic duties he was a frequent contributor to the magazine literature of this country, mainly confining his labors to articles relative to Mexico. During the last few months the first volume of a valuable work from his pen appeared, entitled "Mexico and the United States," being a study of subjects affecting their political, commercial and social relations.

CABINET PLANS FOR CUBA

Question of Governing the Island Smoothly Proves to Be a Dellente One.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-The cabinet meeting today was not concluded until nearly 3 o'clock, nearly the entire session being consumed in discussing matters in connection with the law in Cuba. It was pointed out that the collection of taxes and custom dues, the administration of the laws relating to postal matters and the court's and many other important branches of the government of the island would be a burden too heavy to be borne by the military governor, assisted only by a small staff, all more or less inexperienced in such matters. Practically a new government had to be established and it was agreed that the multitudinous affairs in connection with such an undertaking could be successfully administered only by the creation of several bureaus, at the head of which would be placed men of wide experience in the particular work to which they would be assigned, all to be under the general direction of the military governor. These matters were gone over at some length and it and to fix the responsibility if due and proper effort was made to feed this beef to the troops in Porto Rico and to fix the responsibility if due and proper effort was made to freed this beef to the troops in Porto Rico and the proper effort was not made: the acceptance of the proper effort was not made: the war department at Washington, D. C. at 10 a. m., January 3, 1899, to examine into and report upon the responsibility for the loss of about 300,000 pounds of refrigerated beef, the property of Swift and Company of Chicago, to ascertain and reis expected that the several cabinet members will take up the details of the proposed plan at once, as far as their respective departments are concerned, and submit their conclusions to the president at an early date.

It is proposed to duplicate in a small way and so far as practicable the systems now in force in the United States, the collectors of customs and of taxes being directly responsible to the military governor the same as our secretary of the treasury, who is charged with these functions, is to be president. It is purposed, too, to employ citizens of the island in every subordinate capacity, if this can be done without detriment to the service. This course, it is contended, would promote a friendly feeling toward the United States and avoid the friction that necessarily would result from sending among them men who are strangers to their customs and traditions.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN ARMY

Shafter Will Command in California and Merritt in the East.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- Several important army assignments were announced at the War department today. Major General Wesley Merritt, United States army, has been relieved from command of the Department of the Pacific, and from further duty pertaining to the Philippine islands, and will proceed to New York City and as-sume command of the Department of the

Major General Shafter, United States vol-

NEW SILVER CERTIFICATE OUT.

Treasury Ometal's Believe Bill Will Be Hard to Duplicate.
WASHINGTON Dec. 30.—Bamples of the were shown at the Treasury department

today. They are printed from entirely new designs and are practically free from the defects of the old issues. The numerals are very arge and thus the danger of their being raised is materially reduced. The distinguishing feature of the face of the notes is spread eagle with a United States flag in its talons and the United States capitol building in the distance. Miniature portraits of Lincoln and Grant, surrounded by laurel wreaths, are placed on the lower line of the face of the note, and one large numeral and the seal are printed in green. The back is printed in green, and on the face and back there is more uncovered white paper showing than on any other note ourselves have put up during the last twenty hitherto printed, this being in accordance with the ideas of experienced treasury of-

ficials. Some of the new issue will be shipped to the subtreasuries tomorrow.

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR MORRILL

Simple Ceremonies to Be Observed in Senate Chamber at Noon Today. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- The funeral services of the late Senator Morrill will be held in the senate chamber tomorrow at noon, the Rev. Levitt, pastor of All Souls church, officiating, assisted by the chaplain of the senate. The services will be of the simplist character, The president, the sabinet and members of the diplomatic orps will attend. The public galleries will be open to the friends and admirers of the

deceased senator. Senator Morrill's remains will be taken to ermont for interment, in charge of a joint mmittee of senators and representatives, conducted by Colonel Bright, the sergeantat-arms of the senate. The party will leave Sunday morning on the Pennsylvania railroad, the destination being Montpelier,

CANADIAN POSTAGE IS REDUCED.

Letters from Other Side May Com to States for Two Cents. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- The Canadian overnment, in a telegram from Postmaster General Mulock to Postmaster General Emory Smith, announces that it has reduced domestic letter rate from 3 to 2 cents per ounce, commencing January 1. Under the convention between the United States and Canada letters are sent from this country to Canada for 2 cents, the domestic rate of each country applying to letters sent. The reduction now made is enters into the composition of the tinned roast beef?" we would say that no chemical letters to be sent from the other side at of any description is used by us in the manufacture of either of the articles mentioned. 2 instead of 3 cents.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS

survivors of the Civil War Remen ered by the General Government. WASHINGTON. Dec. 30 .- (Special.)-The llowing western pensions have

Issue of December 17:
Nebraska: Original Daniel A. Aldrich,
Mullen, \$8: increase, Nels Anderson, Shick-ley, \$6 to \$10; reissue and increase, Michael
Shafer, Arizona, \$8 to \$10. Shafer, Arizona, \$8 to \$10.

Iowa: Renewal, George T. Sterrett, Milton Junction, \$6; increase, Madison McClelland, Knoxville, \$16 to \$17; original widows, etc., Rachel E. Huntington, Des Moines, \$8; Maria A. Jackson, Nevada, \$8.

Colorado: Original, Alonzo S. Harris, Golden, \$10; original widows, etc., Ellen Williams, Edith, \$12.

Porto Rican Tariff in Effect Feb. 1. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- Robert P. Porer, special commissioner of the United States to Cuba and Porto Rico, has nearly completed his report on the proposed cus-toms tariff for Porto Rico. The schedules will probably be ready for publication about January 10. It is definitely announced that

G overnment Wants to Know Who is Responsible for Loss of 300,000 Pounds Meat.

WAS FOR USE OF THE MILES EXPEDITION

Board Directed to Assemble in Washington Next Tuesday-Armour &

Company Defend Them-

selves.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- As a result of the issue between General Miles and General Eagan concerning the quality of the beet supplied the army, and on the written request of General Eagan, the War department tonight issued a special order for the assembling of a board of officers in Washington on next Tuesday at 10 a. m. to inquire into the general subject of the quality of the beef supplies and particularly as to the responsibility for the loss of 300,000 pounds of refrigerated beef sent to Porto Rico, when the expedition under General

Miles was there. The special order is as follows: By direction of the secretary of war a Board of Survey is hereby ordered to con-vene at the War department at Washington, proper effort was not made; to ascertain and report the character and quality of the refrigerated beef herein referred to; to ascertain and report if it was good and fit meet for use and if it had been subjected to any chemical processes whatever; to re-port whether or not the United States is responsible for the loss of the beef or who, if anyone is responsible for its loss, and whether in its obtain Swift and Company should or should not be reimbursed for the beef. Detail for the board: Colonel Charles L. Alden, assistant surgeon general; Colonel James M. Moore, assistant quartermaster general; Colonel Francis L. Gunther, Fourth

The 300,000 pounds of beef referred to General Miles that he had supplied himself with fresh beef, taken on the island. The refrigerated beef made the trip to Porto Rico and back, but by the time it reached Montauk Point it is understood to have spoiled, owing to the delay and consequent lack of refrigerating material.

Armour Company's Letter. General Eagan received today from Lieutenant Colonel Smith, the commissary officer at Chicago, a report made by Armour & Co., who furnished the army a large part of its tinned roast beef. The report was in that climate without the use of deleterious in response to specific interrogatories from preservatives, such as boriac acid or nitrate General Eagan. It is as follows:

CHICAGO. Ill., Dec. 27 .- O. M. Smith, Lieutenant Colonel United States Army— Dear Sir: We are in receipt of your favor of recent date and are very glad to answer the inquiry made with reference to canned and refrigerated meats.

Before answering our specific inquiry we beg to inform you that our system of pre-paring and putting up our roast and corned unteers, has been relieved from the command of the Department of the East and assigned to the command of the Department of California, to relieve Major General Henry C. Mertiam. General Shafter will proceed at once to San Francisco and enter upon his duties.

paring and putting up our roast and corned beef is by the Appert process, which was invented in 1809. This is a process that has been well known to scientific inquiry for the entire period since the date of its invention, but its commercial use may be said to be limited to the past thirty years by all manufacturers and dealers in canned meats. Nothing has been discovered that meats. Nothing has been discovered that produces superior results, and it would be difficult for any invention to supersede that of Appert, inasmuch as there never has been any complaint of deterioration of the confeshes of the cans put up by this process.

We beg to reply to your specific inquiries as follows:

First-As to the "extent of the tinned roast beef output" we beg to state that we have no statistics with reference to the entire output of tinned roast beef, nor have industry as a whole. We ourselves have been putting up and selling tinned roast and corned beef for the past twenty-five years and have been supplying consumers of food products for this entire period. All grocers and meat markets have these goods and have had them on sale during this entire length of time and no objection has been raised to their use by consumers, has there been any detrimental results fol-lowing their consumption. On the contrary the use of this description of goods is anreasing. It may be said that they or twenty-five years in the neighborhood of 200,000,000 pounds, or, say an average of about 10,000,000 pounds per annum.
Second—Replying to your question as to "how long this article has been in use, where

used and by whom and whether it is largely used in this country and if so, by whom sold, and as to the class of people who generally purchase it." we beg to reply that this is, we think, sufficiently answered in

the foregoing reply to your first question. Sold to British Army. Third—Replying to your question, "If it has been sold to foreign countries, about how much and who uses it in foreign countries?" we beg to state that during the last five years we have sold to the British gov ernment for army and navy use, largely in India and Exypt, nearly 25,000,000 pounds and to the French government within the last six or seven years about an equal quantity. To the republic of Brazil and to South Africa we are now annually shipping thousends of tons of these goods in the manner alluded to, namely, in tins.

Fourth—Replying to your inquiry as to

Fourth-Replying to your inquiry as to "whether all the packers make soup from the water after cooking the tinned roast beef, or not?" we will say that we are not sufficiently familiar with the manufacture of this article by other packers to state definitely respecting the manner in which it is manufactured by them, but for ourselves will answer that we have not at any time since we commenced the putting up of tinned roast beef used the water to manufacture

soup of any kind.
Fifth-Replying to your question as to "whether or not tinned roast beef is cooked as much as tinned corned beef?" we would state that the roast beef does not undergo the same amount of cooking as corned beef, the length of time required for the latter, owing to its being previously pickled, being much greater than that required for the

Sixth-Replying to your question as to "whether any chemicals are used in the process of the tinned roast beef or any foreign ingredient of any kind whatsoever No Scraps Used.

Seventh-Replying to your question as to whether or not any of the packers ever "whether or not any of the packers ever have used scraps in putting up this meat, and if so, why and where did they get the scraps and why are there scraps, if scraps are used?" we beg to state that no scraps are used by us. Our tinned roast and corned beef are made from what are called "chucks" and "plates," being portions of the animal that are regarded as first class in every particular and no scraps of any description are prepared or used in the manufacture of these goods. If any small pieces of meat are found in a can they are incident to the cutting of the original pieces from which its contents are taken and ocfrom which its contents are taken and oc casionally are necessarily used to give the

Proper weight.

Eighth—Replying to your question as to "whether in the course of processing or packing this tinned roast beef tallow is atterward poured in or whether that properly belongs as part of the meat?" we beg to state that no tallow is poured into the cans by us in the preparation of our tinned roast beef; the only addition to the natural condition of the beef is a small portion of beef jelly, prepared especially for this use, to bind together the contents of the can.

The above answers all your questions with reference to tinned roast or corned beef. We the Porto Rican tariff will go into effect beg to state in reply to your question number of the porto Rican tariff will go into effect beg to state in reply to your question number of the porton of

furnished refrigerated beef to the Subsistence department has ever or anywhere, or INQUIRY INTO BEEF SUPPLY

ence department has ever or anywhere, or to any extent, used any chemicals of any kind whatsoever in the treatment of the refrigerated beef, whether any chemicals whatsoever touched the meat itself." We beg to state that we are without sufficient definite information to answer your question respecting the mode adopted by other packers but for ourselves do state that at no time during the past, nor at present do we use chemicals of any kind whatsoever and that the refrigerated meat furnished your department could not be touched by any chemical of any description.

No Chemicals Used.

Tenth—in enswer to your inquiry as to

Tenth—in enswer to your inquiry as to "Whether the meat has ever been treated by any chemical process of any kind whatsoever" we beg to state that neither the meat furnished by us to your department nor that supplied by us for consumption in almost every state in the union has never at any time been treated by us by any chemical process of any kind whatsoever.

Hoping that the above will fully cover all your inquiries, and in the event that we can at any time supplement the above with

can at any time supplement the above with further information, we beg to assure you that we are at all times at your command and will be more than pleased to give you further details, either for your own enlightenment or that of the general government Very truly, ARMOUR & CO.

CHEMICALS IN FRESH BEEF. Acid Preservatives Said to Be Con-

tained in Army Meat Supplies. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The War Inves tigating commission held a brief executive session today and at noon adjourned until Tuesday. There was no important action at today's meeting, and the matter of recalling Commissary General Eagan, Major Genera Shafter, or Major General Miles, as a result of the agitation over the beef issues to the army in the war, remains undetermined. A decision probably will be reached next Tuesday, when it is likely there will be a full attendance of the commission, absence over the holidays of a majority of the members resulting in making the last week's proceedings of an unimportant character. The commission today made public a report, omitted in the statement given out yesterday, bearing on the beef controversy. It is from Major W. H. Daly, chief surgeon at army headquarters at Tampa, prior to the sailing United States amillery; Captain L. C. Scherer, assistant adjutant general recorder.

The 200,000 pounds of head of the control of the Shafter expedition, and is as follows: to report in the interests of the service was shipped from Newport News to Porto that in the several aspections I made in the Rico about the time that word came from various camps and troopships at Tampa Jacksonville, Chickamauga and Porto Rico that I found the fresh beef to be apparently preserved with secret chemicals, which de stroys its natural flavor and which I also believe to be detrimental to the health of

the troops.

While on duty at the neadquarters of the army at Tampa at the time of the embarka-tion of the Shafter expedition Colonel Weston, the efficient chief commissary, showed me a quarter of beef that had already as a test been sixty hours in the sun without being perceptibly tainted, so far as the sense of smell could detect. It is impossible to keep fresh beef so long untainted in the sun of potash injected into it in quantities liable to be hurtful to the health of the consumer. At Ponca much of the beef arriving on the transport from the United States was also of the same character, being apparently pre-served by injected chemicals to aid deficient cold storage.

Where efficient cold storage is impossible

transporting beef alive is the method that should receive the fullest consideration by the government as being safest for the health of the consumer. When detailed to take charge of the transport Panama for convey-ing convalescents to the United States I ob-tained 2,000 pounds of fresh beef from the commissary at Ponce. It looked well, but had an odor similar to that of a dead human body after being injected with preservatives, and after standing a day for further inspection it became so bitter, nauseous and un-palatable as to be quite impossible for use. I was, therefore, obliged, owing to the condition and the complaints of the sick about it, and the disgusting sickening odor it emitted when being cooked and mawkish, flat taste when served, and the safety of the patients-255 convalescent soldiers on board -to organize a board of survey, condemn and throw 1,500 pounds, all we had overboard: consequently the convalencents were entirely without much needed fresh beef, making the duty of bringing the men to the United States in an improved condition a very difficult matter.

In my inspection of the Fourth United States volunteer infantry at Jacksonville recently. I observed the same odor and tast upon the fresh beef, but not so marked; and at camp of Sixth United States volunteer infantry at Chickamauga, I also at several inspections observed it markedly. I there inspected a lot of beef just issued to that regiment, and while it looked well was of a sickening odor, and when cooked was quite unpalatable, consequently likely to prove an efficient cause of ill health. The men complained of its insipid and mawkish flavor that high seasoning could not conceal.

Believing that the commissary department has been imposed upon by the mis-directed commercial spirit of persons furnishing fresh beef. I respectfully recommend that the matinvestigated by experts, making a quantitative and qualitive chemical analysis of the several preservatives suspected to be used by getting samples of beef furnished for export to Cuba and Porto Rico.

If the question arises that a report should have been made by me earlier, I beg to say that I have endeavored with all my opportunities to first inform myself by tion of the conditions above noted sufficiently to warrant my drawing the attention of the adjutant general at headquarters of the adjutant general at all army. Very respectfully, W. H. DALY,

Major and Chief Surgeon United States

Storage Receipts Are Taxable. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- Assistant Attorney General Boyd has rendered an opinion in which he holds that all receipts given for goods, merchandise or property held in storage in a regular warehouse require the stamps provided for by the war revenue act. The question brought up by the warehousemen was that in order to be taxable a receipt given for goods, merchandise or property held in storage in a warehouse must be a negotiable paper. This contention, Mr. Boyd holds, is untenable.

In Command of Havana Departments. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Wardepartment tonight issued an order establishing two departments in and about Havana, viz: The department of Havana, comprising the city proper, suburbs, and an area of about ten square miles; and the department of the province of Havana, comprising the territory outside of the city proper. Major General Ludlow is assigned to command the department comprising the city and suburbs and Major General Lee is assigned to the department outside of the city.

Reducing Gold in Treasury. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30. - Tomorrow United States Treasurer Roberts will mail checks in payment of interest on the 4 per cent funded loan of 1907, amounting to 5,559,000, due on January 1. On the third of January he will mail checks in redemption of Central Pacific 6 per cent bonds, due January 1, amounting to \$12,700,000. this means the treasury will materially reduce its stock of free gold, which today amounted to nearly \$246,000,000.

Illinois Troops Badly Located. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.-Senator Mason of Illinois saw Secretary Alger today and urged that the Ninth regiment of immunes be shifted from its present camp outside o Santiago. It is said that it is in a swamp locality, which induces disease, and that many deaths have resulted. Major Harrison, of the regiment, was with the senato to point out the desirability of a change. Otis is Still Silent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- It was stated a the War department just before the cabine meeting today that no advices from Genera Otis had been received up to that time, showing the condition of affairs at Iloilo. These advices are awaited with great interest, but



The New Year's Number of The Youth's Companion

to be published January 5th, will contain the following features by

Hon. John D. Long

will tell the thrilling story of the United States Torpedo Service,

Little Demons of War.

Among other noteworthy contributions to this number will be: AT AN OPENING DOOR,

By Jane Barlow. AN AFRICAN LION RANCH, By C. A. Stephens. AN INLAND ARMOR-CLAD, By Charles Adams.

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